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THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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GENERAL DEBILITY and Indigestion

Made Her Life Miserable, but She is Cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Read the testimony of Mrs. E. G. Monroe, Coburg, Victoria, whose portrait is also given:



"Some few years ago I suffered terribly with indigestion and general debility. I could not sleep, and my condition was such as to make my life miserable. None of the many remedies I tried did me any good, and I despaired of ever getting better. One of my friends told me of the blood-purifying and strength-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I began taking it. Before I had finished the first bottle I felt better, and was thus encouraged to give the medicine a thorough trial. In all I used four bottles, and then was perfectly cured of the grievous trouble which had afflicted me. I now recommend, to anyone suffering as I did,

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
As a Splendid Nerve and Blood Medicine.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

Something Interesting!

Imports of Champagne Into the United States,

FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 1895.

Cases.	
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s extra dry.....	30,831
Pommery & Greno.....	11,798
Moet & Chandon.....	9,608
Heidsieck & Co., (dry Monopole).....	7,501
Louis Roederer.....	3,438
Ruinart.....	3,136
Perrier Jouet.....	3,286
Iroy & Co.....	1,785
Vve. Clicquot.....	2,378
Bouche Sec.....	992
Delbeck & Co.....	728
St. Marceaux.....	334
Krug & Co.....	270
Chas. Heidsieck.....	355
Various.....	5,419
Total.....	81,859

COMPILED FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RECORDS.

Macfarlane & Co.,

Sole Agents for G. H. Mumm & Co. for the Hawaiian Islands.

MONROE DOCTRINE STATED

RESOLUTION PROPOSED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Senator Sewell of New Jersey Protests Against President Cleveland's Presentation of the Issue of War.

Senator Davis of Minnesota, a member of the committee on foreign relations, submitted a favorable report on the resolution submitted by him enunciating the Monroe doctrine. The preamble gave the history of the doctrine and asserted that its principles have been and now are the right policy of the United States, and it is therefore

Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents or any islands adjacent thereto for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate or by control of easement in a canal or other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretensions of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under other unfounded pretensions, as the manifest action of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

At Davis' request the resolution went to the Senate calendar.

Gray (D.) of Delaware stated that he desired it understood that the favorable report was not unanimous.

Wolcott (R.) of Colorado, gave notice that he would on Wednesday address the Senate on Sewell's resolution placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Sewell (Republican) of New Jersey addressed the Senate same day on his resolution citing that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope and enunciating the principle that the doctrine was for the interest of the United States and was not an obligation to aid and protect southern republics. The resolution recites that the President's course was premature and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit the United States to a protectorate of South American countries.

Sewell said the President's Venezuelan message presented questions of most serious import. The Senator, reading from the message, said the President clearly desired to present the contingency of war. Throughout the message and letters of the Secretary of State the determination was clear to make this construction of the doctrine absolutely final and conclusive without reference to the results. The Senator quoted from resolutions of Congress in 1825 and speeches by Mr. Webster, showing the exact purposes and original scope of the Monroe doctrine. In 1823 Senator Clayton of Delaware pointed out in the Senate that the doctrine of Monroe was not addressed to foreign nations but was a mere communication to Congress, which Congress declined at the time and had ever since declined to accept.

At the close of Sewell's speech, Daniel, (D.) of Virginia gave notice that he would address the Senate on the subject next Thursday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TRANSVAAL QUESTION STILL BEING DISCUSSED.

Campes Superseded in Cuba—Budget of Items from the United States.

UNITED STATES.

The treasury on January 20 lost \$243,000 in gold, which left the true amount of the reserve \$53,402,052.

Tom Maguire, the pioneer theatrical manager of California, died at New York aged about 70 years.

Senator Jones of Nevada has the casting vote on the revenue tariff bill in the finance committee, but he will not say how he is going to throw it.

Judge Baker of the U. S. District Court at Indianapolis has decided that the Linseed Oil Trust is illegal.

Eugene V. Debs will retire from the American Railway Union and go on a Chicago paper.

The difficulty between the Union Traction Co. of Philadelphia and its employees, which caused the late great street car strike, has been ended.

The house committee on naval affairs has reported favorably a number of bills granting condemned cannon and cannon balls to G. A. R. posts for decorative purposes.

Rich free-milling gold ore was brought into Phoenix, A. T., recently from the Salt river country, and it is said much rich float is picked up in that vicinity.

The Chino sugar factory has closed for this season. The sugar output of the factory for this year was about 20,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, almost double last year's production.

What is called a caliche gold ledge has been discovered in the Oro Blanco, A. T. district. There is a large ledge of porphyry, and lying against it is a deposit similar to caliche, carrying from \$50 to \$75 to the ton.

John B. Alley, a former Congressman and Union Pacific director, died at Boston on the 19th. He began life as an apprentice in a shoe factory, but was worth several million dollars when he died.

A company has been incorporated to build a railway connecting with the new Valley road and the Santa Fe line, which will extend from the Needles, Cal., to Milford, Utah.

An anti-lynching bill has passed in the South Carolina House of Representatives. It provides that in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county wherein the lynching takes place shall be liable to exemplary damages in a sum not less than \$2000, to be recovered in a competent court by the legal representatives of the person lynched.

Joe Choyinski of California beat Jim Hall of Australia in thirteen rounds at Maspeth, Long Island.

News has been received through the State Department that Sylvester Seovell, staff correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, who was ordered deported from Havana for having visited the rebel army, has escaped and got back with the rebels.

Ex-President Harrison is busy preparing his argument for the Federal Supreme Court on the California Irrigation case.

General Joseph Horace Eaton, Major and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., retired, died at Portland, Or., 20th inst., aged 80.

AN ELECTRICIAN KILLED.

The Brother of Superintendent Hoffmann Dies from a Shock.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 11.—Geo. Werner Hoffman, the electrician at the Electric Improvement Com-

pany's powerhouse, was almost instantly killed this evening, at 7 o'clock, while attending to the electric-light switches at the power-house. Hoffman was seen to go into the switchroom, and a few seconds later George Johnson, the oiler, heard a moan. He rushed into the room and found Hoffman lying on the floor. Before he had time to make an inquiry or assist the electrician from the floor, Hoffman said, "George, I am done for." He then fell in a stupor and remained unconscious until death came several minutes later.

An investigation was made and it was found that in some manner Hoffman had touched either the switch plug above the insulation or had slipped, and in falling his hand came in contact with a coil of electric light wires which was not insulated. The current passed through the thumb and first and second finger of the right hand, and on through his body, coming out at the heel of his left foot. Where his fingers came in contact with the electricity there were three burns and his heel was charred. Twenty-five hundred volts passed through his body.

Hoffmann was a skilled electrician. He was 26 years of age and a native of San Jose.

The unfortunate young man was a brother of Theodore Hoffmann, superintendent of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company.

BAYARD'S DEFENSE.

Replies to House Resolution of Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—In the House today a message was received from the President in answer to a resolution asking him to present the correspondence in the case of Ambassador Bayard relative to the speeches delivered in Edinburgh. The President submits a report from the Secretary of State, which says that the President has taken no action except to notify Bayard of the action of the House.

Letters from Bayard are given, in which he says: "I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the address in question was delivered before an institution purely literary and scientific, and wholly unassociated with political parties. The address consisted of a statement of my personal opinion upon governmental institutions in general and the moral forces and tendency which underlie them."

Secretary Olney immediately on receipt of this cabled the Ambassador that the House resolution asked not only whether the Edinburgh speech was made, but also whether in his Boston speech he used these words: "The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people, men who sought to have their own way. It took a real man to govern the people of the United States."

Bayard replied by a letter, saying that he was elected to deliver the prizes to the graduating students of the Boston Grammar School, which he did in a spirit of good faith. "In the afternoon," he continued, "we adjourned to a public hall, where a dinner was served and as is customary here, there were toasts and responses, and I responded to the health of the President of the United States and subsequently to a toast to myself. So far as I was concerned, everything was impromptu, and a kindly, humorous postprandial tone prevailed."

"It seems that a reporter was present, but I did not see him, nor did I know that the report had been made until the local newspapers were sent to me a few days after in London. I sent a copy to Mr. Cleveland, because the report contained a kindly reference to the family home circle of the President. This was the extent of the 'publication' in the United States of which I have any knowledge. I must except an elaborate editorial in the Philadelphia

Ledger greatly censuring the constitutional views which the writer supposed to have been expressed by me. The occurrence was early in last August, and had passed out of my memory until it was made the base or one of the bases of the resolution of impeachment by the House of Representatives as a 'high crime and misdemeanor under the Constitution.'"

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Senator Foraker.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 15.—In the joint session of the Senate and House at noon today ex-Governor Foraker was declared elected United States Senator, to succeed Calvin S. Brice. His term begins March 4, 1897. In his speech to the general assembly Mr. Foraker declared that he was in favor of protection to American industries and reciprocity. On the coinage question he said:

"I am in favor of bimetallicism. I think it was a mistake to demonetize silver, and I hope that some safe way may be found to restore it to its proper place by the side of gold as a money metal."

EUROPE.

A fire occurred in a theatre in Ekaterinoslav, capital of the government of that name in the south of Russia. In a panic ensuing many people lost their lives. At last accounts 49 bodies were taken out, but more who were known to be in the theatre were missing.

London dispatches of the 20th and 21st are as follows:

The story that Great Britain had begun negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, and that the war feeling was growing in the United States, caused the gravest concern here, as it is felt this may contain the secret of Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate in Venezuela or to recognize the Monroe doctrine. In this view the work of Henry Norman, in the interest of peace, would seem to have been in vain.

Lord Playfair, who is prominently identified with the movement to establish a permanent board for international arbitration, had a long interview today with United States Ambassador Bayard.

The Globe in an article condemns the attitude of the United States Senate on foreign affairs. It says: "The English people will not stand much more fooling from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could be called appalling."

The Chronicle, in an editorial, rejoices over the news of the signing of the Behring sea treaty as an event of happy omen, proving that reason still sways the Anglo-American races. It asks why the Venezuelan question cannot be treated similarly and says: "We can see nothing in the Davis resolution which did not exist in the earlier form of the doctrine, or which prevents arbitration in Venezuela."

The Chronicle thinks Europe will lose substantially nothing by America's assumption of a doctrine involving such heavy responsibilities.

An editorial in the Daily News says: If the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is right, President Cleveland must certainly be wrong, for he expressly invites Great Britain to settle the boundary question directly with Venezuela. It only remains to apply the Monroe doctrine to the importation of tin plates and there will be no extravagance left to commit.

The Graphic comments upon the vagueness of the new Monroe doctrine and says: "The proviso that it shall only apply to cases which the United States deems dangerous to its peace or safety looks like a sign of weakness."

A Paris dispatch of the 20th suggests a European alliance against the United States as follows:

The Eclair today, commenting upon the suggested additions to the Monroe doctrine, remarks: "Does the American Government think it is strong enough to appropriate in its own interest one of the two hemispheres and forbid Europe to have access to at least half of the world? If it pushes its extravagant pretension to this point the only thing that can happen will be that all the nations of Europe will arrive at an understanding by which they will close their ports to American ships, a measure which will make America ask for mercy within a week. Why does America assume an attitude she cannot maintain?"

The Armenian Trouble.

The London Chronicle says that there is a rumor that Lord Salisbury personally favored strong measures against the Sultan, but that the Cabinet was unwilling to agree with the chief and hence a milder policy was adopted.

OTHER LANDS.

A cablegram has been received at Ottawa from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, stating that Sir Julian Pauncefote, English Ambassador to the United States, was authorized to sign a convention for the settlement of the claims of Canadian sealers for seizures in the years 1886-90. The President of the Swiss republic may be asked, if necessary, to appoint an umpire to decide any points on which the commission may disagree.

Martial law is declared in the province of Barranquilla, Colombia, to put down revolution.

The Queen Still Alive.

The Chronicle says editorially: Colonel Cockerell insists that the Queen of Korea is still alive, though we have had numerous detailed accounts of her terrible death in the palace at Seoul. The Colonel is probably correct as he is just returning from a visit to the Korean capital. Even in so remote and slow a place as Korea the American newspaper man may be counted on to get the facts. We would rather trust Cockerell in such a search for the truth than the regular press correspondents who are prevented from telling the facts by their relations to public officials.

The Transvaal Affair.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times comments upon the difficulty of following the kaleidoscopic changes in the German attitude, and cites the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's comparison of Emperor William's telegram to President Krueger with the Emperor's famous dispatch which ushered in the war of 1870 as one of the epoch-making events in modern history. The article contends that the Emperor's telegram has achieved a peaceable victory and a vindication of international law beyond the seas "worthy to rank with the momentous triumphs of the glorious period which we have been celebrating."

Friends in the United States of Americans imprisoned at Johannesburg are very impatient over the inaction of President Cleveland.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from St. Petersburg says: Russia's policy at the present moment is steadfastly to avoid being drawn into any commission or complication with Armenia, Germany, England or Abyssinia, but to keep the oriental question ever foremost.

The Novosti, commenting on the friendliness of the English press, says: We esteem her high civilization, but we see the defects in her policy which is purely egoistical. An alliance could be useful only to her, not to us. France and Russia must remain neutral. The Viedomosti says: Russia must confine herself to the Orient.